

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

VOL. XIII, NO. 5
MAY, 1942



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Vol. XIII, No. 5

May, 1942

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Superintendent of Public Instruction

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and Publications

Official Publication Issued Monthly
by the California State Department
of Education

Entered as second-class matter May 8, 1930, at the
Post Office at Sacramento, California, under the Act
of August 24, 1912

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COVER

The picture on the cover shows four boys at the California Junior High School, Sacramento, working on airplane models. They are complying with the request of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department that the school children of California participate in a program to build 30,000 aircraft models. The models, which include the planes of the United States and Axis Nations, are used by the Army and Navy in training air and ground personnel.

printed in CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE
SACRAMENTO, 1942 GEORGE H. MOORE, STATE PRINTER



REGISTRATION DATA FOR CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS OF COLLEGIATE GRADE, 1940 AND 1941

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF RELATIONS WITH SCHOOLS,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

In this world of rapidly changing conditions, it is more important than usual to have objective data available which may throw some light upon future developments. Since enrollment trends in colleges and universities are particularly significant in anticipation of administrative needs of the schools, it is obviously desirable to have available such detailed information as will give indication of such trends.

Raymond Walters, President of the University of Cincinnati, has for a number of years collected enrollment data on a national scale. The results of Walters' study have been published annually in a December issue of *School and Society*. It was thought desirable to extend Walters' survey in California by including the enrollment figures for public and private junior colleges and specialized schools.¹

In order to make possible a comparison of the enrollment trends in California with those in the nation, the form prepared by Walters was used. Information was collected from California institutions for the fall of 1940 and fall of 1941 on the number of each of the following: full time students;² all students in residence; faculty; administrative staff; freshmen.

The number of California institutions from which data were requested and the number responding, according to type of institution, was as follows:

	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number Responding</i>
State colleges -----	7	7
University of California -----	1	1
Private four-year colleges and universities -----	26	25
Public junior colleges -----	38	37
Private junior colleges -----	14	9
Specialized, professional, technical schools -----	36	14
 Total -----	 122	 93

¹ Incomplete reports on enrollment of students in California schools of collegiate grade for the spring of 1942 indicate a considerably greater decrease in enrollment, especially for men students, since the beginning of the last semester than took place during the previous year. This report covering the period for which complete figures are available is valuable, however, in terms of trends.

² A full-time student is defined as a student who has completed a high school course and is devoting substantially his full time to study during the collegiate year.

Table 1 presents data for the California institutions of collegiate grade for the fall of 1940 and fall of 1941 on each of the items previously mentioned. A separate section of the table is devoted to the group of institutions of each type.

Table 2 is a summary of the data for each of the types of institutions and in addition presents data on enrollment in extension and correspondence courses.

Table 3 presents data on number of men and of women enrolled in liberal arts courses and the total number of students in the several professional and liberal arts fields. Various totals and comparisons are included in order to summarize and indicate enrollment trends.

COMPARISON OF TRENDS IN CALIFORNIA AND NATION

A comparison of enrollment trends in California, as revealed in this study, with those in the nation, as reported by Walters,¹ in terms of percentage of decrease between the fall of 1940 and fall of 1941, is presented in the following tabulation:

Full-time Students in Fresh- students residence men

All collegiate institutions included in Walters' report	9.16	8.88	4.52
57 public universities.....	16.17	-----	-----
All collegiate institutions in California.....	11.5	7.3	7.1
University of California.....	10.4	9.18	18.9

TABLE 1
ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY PERSONNEL IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, 1940 AND 1941

INSTITUTION	FULL-TIME STUDENTS		STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE		FACULTY		ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF		FRESHMEN	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
STATE COLLEGES										
Chico.....	770	632	967	845	47	47	10	10	225	182
Fresno.....	2,122	1,965	2,457	2,267	107	116	17	19	594	633
Humboldt (Arcata).....	417	389	495	476	30	30	5	5	140	140
San Diego.....	2,029	1,763	*2,467	2,211	106	104	13	14	973	880
San Francisco.....	2,133	1,718	*3,674	*3,065	99	101	12	12	418	296
San Jose.....	4,076	3,554	4,924	4,326	189	190	14	14	1,630	1,377
Santa Barbara.....	1,886	1,516	*1,144	*2,323	70	84	10	10	-----	412
TOTAL.....	13,433	11,537	16,128	15,523	648	672	81	84	3,980	3,920
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE.....	-14.1		-3.7		+3.7		+3.7		-1.5	

*Includes duplication of students enrolled in regular session and also in summer session.

¹ Raymond Walters, "Statistics of Attendance in American Universities and Colleges, 1941," *School and Society*, LIV (December 13, 1941), 539-559.

TABLE 1—Continued
ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY PERSONNEL IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTIONS, 1940 AND 1941

INSTITUTION	FULL-TIME STUDENTS		STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE		FACULTY		ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF		FRESHMEN	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
STATE UNIVERSITIES										
Berkeley	15,581	13,968	18,663	16,716	1,031	1,081	31	30	2,356	2,139
Los Angeles	9,043	8,012	11,049	10,207	388	509	20	18	2,302	1,627
Other Campuses	1,365	1,305	1,365	1,305	737	792	11	8	101	89
TOTAL	25,989	23,285	31,077	28,228	2,156	2,382	62	56	4,759	3,855
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	-10.4		-9.1		+10.4		-9.6		-18.9	
STATE COLLEGES AND STATE UNIVERSITIES—COMBINED DATA										
Total	39,422	34,822	47,205	43,751	2,804	3,054	143	140	8,739	7,775
Percentage of change	-11.6		-7.3		+8.9		-2.1		-11.0	
PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS										
Angwin: Pacific Union College	561	610	725	746	42	44	11	6	86	105
Berkeley: Armstrong College	463	374	555	458	18	18	9	9	236	201
Claremont: Pomona College	826	817	840	833	67	67	14	14	243	229
Claremont: Scripps College	216	212	216	212	31	25	7	7	70	81
LaVerne College	186	172	202	179	21	21	7	7	28	36
Los Angeles:										
Chapman College	240	157	265	222	20	22	7	7	49	40
Immaculate Heart	508	573	595	799	40	51	5	5	137	149
Loyola University	665	653	755	736	40	62	11	13	180	178
Mt. Saint Mary's	410	482	430	204	32	32	4	4	153	170
Occidental	755	797	779	818	71	76	14	14	227	249
George Pepperdine	383	371	383	388	34	42	4	5	163	158
University of Southern Calif.	5,121	4,876	15,196	13,899	684	710	40	40	595	640
Westmont College	63	72	84	86	31	20	13	11	31	33
Oakland:										
College of Holy Names	289	295	502	480	31	31	10	10	98	98
Mills College	617	581	914	900	104	98	34	35	187	163
Pasadena:										
Calif. Institute of Technology	940	1,062	940	1,062	360	299	18	-----	160	161
Pasadena College	330	250	414	334	32	26	8	8	91	74
Redlands University	640	624	804	799	61	59	15	15	156	161
Stanford University	4,334	4,053	4,851	4,590	754	780	114	109	626	661
Santa Clara University	514	556	514	556	58	57	7	7	171	182
Stockton: College of Pacific	361	346	727	832	60	70	16	7	-----	-----
San Francisco:										
College for Women	158	206	329	420	33	33	6	6	61	87
San Francisco University	794	767	1,255	1,447	97	97	11	11	189	176
Whittier College	556	553	782	826	50	50	11	11	111	137
TOTAL	19,930	19,459	33,057	31,826	2,771	2,790	396	381	4,048	4,169
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	-2.4		-3.7		+0.7		-3.8		+2.9	
PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES										
Arlington: La Sierra College	425	399	440	418	26	30	6	6	79	73
Belmont: Notre Dame	55	53	102	125	16	18	3	3	25	22
Deep Springs Junior College	20	21	20	21	5	6	2	1	7	10
Los Angeles:										
Cummock School	59	42	73	53	12	10	2	2	59	42
Holmby College	58	34	58	36	17	17	3	4	32	19
Los Angeles Pacific College	40	44	71	66	13	15	3	3	18	23
Mountain View: St. Joseph's College	56	42	56	42	8	8	4	4	25	20
Oakland: Calif. Concordia College	16	9	16	14	5	5	1	1	11	5
San Diego: Brown Military Academy	12	40	12	40	7	7	2	2	6	22
TOTAL	741	684	848	815	109	116	26	26	262	236
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	-7.6		-3.8		+6.4		0.0		-9.9	

TABLE 1—Continued
ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY PERSONNEL IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, 1940 AND 1941

INSTITUTION	FULL-TIME STUDENTS		STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE		FACULTY		ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF		FRESHMEN	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES										
Auburn: Placer Junior College	418	283	438	295	32	34	2	1		
Asusa: Citrus Union Junior College	143	159	185	199	32	32	3	3	88	108
Bakersfield Junior College	912	758	1,315	1,346	46	45	3	4		232
Brawley Junior College	85	90	95	103	18	18	3	3	42	62
Coalinga Union Junior College	124	105	124	116	18	17	1	1		64
Compton District Junior College	1,458	1,215	1,666	1,425	48	49	6	6		
El Centro: Central Union Junior College	243	184	261	209	33	33	2	2	15	99
Fullerton District Junior College	1,383	1,243	1,561	1,383					806	767
Glendale District Junior College	957	673	1,149	999	46	112	3	3		
San Benito Junior College	86	64	92	66	27	27	2	2	63	33
Kentfield: Marin District Junior College	552	459	586	488	30	37	2	2	362	306
Lancaster:Antelope Valley Junior College	111	64	117	68	19	18	3	3	79	50
Long Beach District Junior College	2,030	1,603	2,214	1,869	76	70	5	5	746	699
Los Angeles City College	6,107	4,973	6,107	6,243	220	195	5	5		
Marysville: Yuba County District Junior College	555	476	555	476	37	37	3	3	312	284
Modesto District Junior College	1,085	895	1,312	1,018	69	69	5	5	421	375
Oceanside-Carlsbad Union Junior College	183	112	197	135	28	28	2	2	77	57
Ontario: Chaffey District Junior College	809	672	876	738	51	50	5	5	98	92
Pasadena District Junior College*	1,165	1,041	1,165	1,041	299	277	12	12	678	618
Pomona Junior College	476	336	505	373	51	51	3	3	14	233
Porterville Junior College	262	220	262	220	8	8		1	157	132
Reedley Junior College	415	443	428	461	34	35	7	7	102	102
Riverside District Junior College	648	543	692	592	40	34	3	3	349	329
Sacramento District Junior College	2,552	2,552	5,415	5,415	110	110	7	7		
Salinas Junior College	844	729	944	823	29	33	1	1		
San Bernardino Valley District Junior College	751	619	854	723	38	36	2	2	482	454
San Francisco Junior College	3,068	2,608	3,068	2,608	134	140	7	7		235
San Mateo District Junior College	1,068	700	1,231	982	53	59	3	3	202	148
Santa Ana District Junior College	821	676	1,268	939	42	44	5	5	596	520
Santa Maria Junior College	280	147	280	147	28	28	4	4		70
Santa Monica Junior College	1,073	842	1,199	1,288	42	43	2	2		
Santa Rosa District Junior College	799	648	799	648	36	33	4	4	105	100
Stockton Junior College	1,208	1,029	1,589	1,546	66	73	5	7	686	584
Lassen Union Junior College	171	94	178	102	23	23	1	1	80	53
Taft Junior College†		97		119		42		3		49
Ventura Junior College	527	467	599	561	64	60	4	5		167
Visalia Junior College	782	692	826	741	31	32	2	3	570	443
TOTAL	34,151	28,414	40,152	36,386	1,958	1,990	124	132	7,130	7,416 (†6,648)
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	-16.7		-9.3		+1.6		+6.4		-6.7	
SPECIALIZED, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS										
Glendale: Curtis-Wright Technical Institute	1,620	1,370	1,620	1,370	89	81	6	6		
Loma Linda: College of Medical Evangel	462	475	470	478	371	388	7	6		
Los Angeles: Amer. Institute of Banking					45	45	2	2		
Chouinard Art Institute	167	122	410	297	25	25	3	3		
Hollywood Art Center School	50	50	75	80	5	5	1	1		
Los Angeles College	31	17	31	17	5	5	2	2	15	8
Otis Art Institute	155	158	263	239	12	13	5	5		

*Regular students enrolled in terminal courses: 1940, 2,329; 1941, 2,081.

†Statistics for 1941 only are available for Taft Junior College; hence these figures are not included in totals.

‡Comparative total, excluding those schools which reported for only second year. Percentage of change computed on this figure.

TABLE 1—Continued

ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY PERSONNEL IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, 1940 AND 1941

INSTITUTION	FULL-TIME STUDENTS		STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE		FACULTY		ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF		FRESHMEN	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
SPECIALIZED, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—Continued										
Menlo Park: St. Patrick's Seminary	101	113	101	113	12	13	2	2		
Oakland: Boeing School of Aeronautics	271	233	271	233	41	40	5	5		
Riverside: Library Service School	18	5	30	5	22	22	2	2		
San Francisco: Calif. Maritime Academy	132	132	132	132	10	10	3	3	50	50
Calif. School of Fine Arts	117	115	394	415	19	19	6	6		
Calif. School of Mechanical Arts	14	14	14	14	13	13	2	2		
Cogswell Polytechnic College	207	138	207	138	13	13	3	3	72	57
San Luis Obispo: Calif. Polytechnic School	788	721	1,044	721	50	51	4	5	421	302
TOTAL	4,133	3,663	5,062	4,252	732	743	53	53	558	417
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	-11.4		-15.7		+1.5		0.0		-25.3	

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF DATA FOR ALL CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, 1940 AND 1941

FIELD OF STUDY	STATE COLLEGES	STATE UNIVERSITY	STATE TOTALS	PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES	PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES	SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS	GRAND TOTALS
Full-time students:								
1940	13,433	25,989	39,422	19,930	34,151	741	4,133	98,377
1941	11,537	23,286	34,822	19,459	28,414	684	3,663	87,042
Percentage of change	-14.1	-10.4	-11.6	-2.4	-16.7	-7.6	-11.4	-11.5
Students in residence:								
1940	*16,128	31,077	47,205	33,057	40,152	848	5,062	126,324
1941	15,523	28,228	43,751	31,826	36,386	815	4,252	117,030
Percentage of change	-3.7	-9.1	-7.3	-3.7	-9.3	-3.8	-15.7	-7.3
Faculty:								
1940	648	2,156	2,804	2,771	1,958	109	732	8,374
1941	672	2,382	3,054	2,790	1,990	116	743	8,693
Percentage of change	+3.7	+10.4	+8.9	+0.7	+1.6	+6.4	+1.5	+3.6
Administrative staff:								
1940	81	62	143	396	124	26	53	742
1941	84	56	140	381	132	26	53	732
Percentage of change	+3.7	-9.6	-2.9	-3.8	+6.4	0	0	-1.3
Freshmen:								
1940	3,980	4,759	8,739	4,048	7,130	262	558	20,737
1941	3,920	3,855	7,775	4,169	**6,648	236	417	19,245
Percentage of change	-1.5	-18.9	-11.0	+2.9	-6.7	-9.9	-25.3	-7.1
Extension courses not counting a degree***								
1940	4	14,374	14,378	139	9,812		3,465	27,794
1941	261	14,832	15,093	272	7,552		3,475	26,392
Percentage of change		+3.19	+4.9	+96.0	-23.0		+0.3	-5.0
Students taking correspondence courses:								
1940		1,086	1,086	18	422		30	1,556
1941		1,313	1,313	19	697			2,029
Percentage of change		+20.9	+20.9	+5.5	+65.0			+30.4

*Includes some publication of students enrolled in regular and also in summer session.

**This is a comparative total, excluding those schools which reported for only the second year; percentage of change is computed on this figure.

***This signifies number of students, not number of courses.

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1940 AND 1941

FIELD OF STUDY	STATE COLLEGES	STATE UNIVERSITY	STATE TOTALS	PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES	PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES	SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS	GRAND TOTALS
LIBERAL ARTS:								
Men								
1940	3,762	6,839	10,601	7,049	5,341	161	73	23,225
1941	3,162	5,801	8,963	6,537	4,821	129	67	20,517
Percentage of change	-15.9	-15.2	-15.4	-7.3	-9.0	-19.8	-8.2	-11.6
Women								
1940	2,955	7,889	10,844	6,155	4,636	169		21,804
1941	2,872	7,601	10,473	6,439	4,560	183		21,655
Percentage of change	-2.8	-3.65	-3.42	+4.6	-1.8	+8.2		-0.6
Total								
1940	7,040	14,728	21,768	13,304	8,354	330	73	45,829
1941	6,313	13,402	19,715	12,976	9,943	323	67	43,024
Percentage of change	-10.3	-9.0	-9.4	-2.4	+19.0	-2.1	-8.2	-5.6
APPLIED SCIENCE:								
Engineering								
1940	27	2,360	2,387	1,065	1,420		488	5,360
1941	21	2,273	2,294	1,190	1,174	11	365	5,034
Percentage of change	-22.2	-3.6	-3.9	+11.7	-17.3		-25.2	-6.0
Chemistry								
1940	1	778	779	98	545	2		1,424
1941	4	751	755	101	344	2		1,202
Percentage of change		-3.5	-3.1	+3.0	-36.8	0		-14.1
TOTAL IN APPLIED SCIENCE:								
1940	121	3,138	3,259	1,456	2,406	2	488	7,611
1941	129	3,024	3,153	1,621	2,103	13	451	7,341
Percentage of change	+6.6	-3.6	-3.3	+11.3	-12.5		-7.5	-3.3
LAW:								
1940	13	492	505	646	281			1,432
1941	4	356	360	472	247	2		1,081
Percentage of change	-69.0	-25.6	-28.8	-26.9	-12.0			-24.5
MEDICINE:								
1940	25	291	316	468	521	84	298	1,687
1941	23	305	328	545	492	77	311	1,753
Percentage of change	-8.0	+4.8	+3.8	+16.5	-5.5	-8.3	+4.3	+3.9
NONPROFESSIONAL GRADUATE SCHOOL:								
1940		3,045	3,045	606	4			3,655
1941		2,580	2,580	574				3,154
Percentage of change		-15.2	-15.2	-5.6				-13.7
AGRICULTURE:								
1940	1	1,390	1,391	525	283	9		2,208
1941		1,270	1,270	476	224	4		1,974
Percentage of change		-8.5	-8.7	-9.3	-20.8	-55.5		-10.5
ARCHITECTURE:								
1940	1	88	89	3	57			149
1941		69	69		59	1		129
Percentage of change		-21.6	-22.5		+3.5			-13.4
ART:								
1940	82	380	462	324	346		608	1,740
1941	75	409	484	197	318		508	1,507
Percentage of change	-8.5	+7.6	+4.8	-39.2	-8.0		-16.4	-13.3
COMMERCE:								
1940	156	2,248	2,404	2,037	2,272	21	89	6,823
1941	126	1,888	2,014	1,946	1,903	30	52	5,945
Percentage of change	-19.2	-16.0	-16.2	-4.5	-16.2	+42.8	-41.5	-12.8

TABLE 3—Continued

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1940 AND 1941

FIELD OF STUDY	STATE COL-LEGES	STATE UNIVER-SITY	STATE TOTALS	PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC JUNIOR COL-LEGES	PRIVATE JUNIOR COL-LEGES	SPECIAL-IZED SCHOOLS	GRAND TOTALS
DENTISTRY:								
1940.....	4	168	172	351	180	13	-----	716
1941.....	4	191	195	415	158	8	-----	776
Percentage of change.....	0	+13.7	+13.4	+18.2	-12.2	-38.4	-----	+8.3
DIVINITY:								
1940.....	-----	-----	-----	95	11	59	59	224
1941.....	-----	-----	-----	84	11	60	63	218
Percentage of change.....	-----	-----	-----	-11.6	0	+1.7	+6.8	-2.6
EDUCATION:								
1940.....	4,497	1,344	5,841	856	773	25	-----	7,495
1941.....	3,300	1,103	4,403	653	648	25	-----	5,729
Percentage of change.....	-26.6	-17.9	-24.6	-23.7	-16.1	0	-----	-23.5
FORESTRY:								
1940.....	6	205	211	-----	231	-----	-----	442
1941.....	3	159	162	-----	137	-----	-----	299
Percentage of change.....	-50.0	-22.5	-23.2	-----	-6.0	-----	-----	-32.3
JOURNALISM:								
1940.....	2	101	103	101	215	-----	68	487
1941.....	63	100	163	74	217	-----	-----	454
Percentage of change.....	-----	-1.0	-58.2	-26.9	+0.9	-----	-----	-6.7
MUSIC:								
1940.....	4	257	261	129	473	10	-----	873
1941.....	48	318	366	97	440	6	-----	909
Percentage of change.....	-----	+23.7	+40.7	-24.8	-6.9	-0.4	-----	4.1
PHARMACY:								
1940.....	1	166	167	128	135	-----	-----	430
1941.....	-----	164	164	143	98	-----	-----	405
Percentage of change.....	-----	-1.2	-1.8	+11.7	-29.3	-----	-----	-5.8
OTHER COURSES:								
1940.....	1,383	255	1,638	4,234	5,652	269	1,849	13,642
1941.....	1,537	353	1,890	4,186	4,277	173	1,553	12,079
Percentage of change.....	+11.1	+38.4	+15.4	-1.16	-24.3	-35.6	-16.0	-11.4
PART-TIME STUDENTS APART FROM SUMMER SESSION:								
1940.....	851	-----	851	5,803	5,590	43	384	12,671
1941.....	740	-----	740	5,679	6,693	45	322	13,479
Percentage of change.....	-13.1	-----	-13.1	-2.1	+19.7	+4.6	-16.1	+6.3
SUMMER SESSION:								
1940.....	4,186	7,567	11,753	10,318	481	120	350	23,022
1941.....	3,888	7,226	11,114	9,841	1,930	127	288	23,300
Percentage of change.....	-7.1	-4.5	-5.4	-4.6	-----	+5.8	-17.7	+1.2

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CALIFORNIA SECONDARY SCHOOLS¹

The following statistical summaries are derived from reports of secondary school principals submitted to the California State Department of Education giving data as of October 31, 1941.

A. NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF EACH TYPE

1. Separate junior high schools:		
a. With grades 7, 8, and 9-----	124*	
b. With grades 7, 8, 9, and 10-----	19†	
c. Total number of separate junior high schools-----		143
2. Separate four-year high schools-----		299‡
3. Four-year high schools also housing elementary grades 7 and 8 (NOT junior-senior high schools)---		11§
4. Separate senior high schools (grades 10, 11, and 12)		56§
5. Six-year junior-senior high schools (grades 7 to 12)		54**
6. High schools administered with junior colleges:		
a. Junior college maintained by high school district—		
1) With grades 7 to 14-----	1	
2) With grades 9 to 14-----	14	
3) With grades 10 to 14-----	1	
4) With grades 11 to 14-----	1	
5) Total high schools with junior college main- tained by high school district-----	17	
b. District junior college with grades 9 to 14-----	1	
c. Total high schools administered with junior col- lege-----		18
7. Junior colleges administered with state college:		
a. Junior college maintained by high school district	2††	
b. District junior college-----	1††	
c. Total junior colleges with state college-----		3
8. Separate two-year junior colleges:		
a. Junior colleges maintained by high school district	4‡‡	
b. District junior colleges-----	13	
c. Total separate two-year junior colleges-----		17

¹ The tabulation of these data, and the audit of the reports from which they were derived, was the responsibility of Miss Leora Chase, under the direction of the Chief of the Division of Research and Statistics.

* Nine of these 124 were administered with elementary school.

† One of these 19 was administered with elementary school.

‡ Of these, two had enrollment in grade 9 only, two had enrollment in grades 9 and 10 only, three had enrollment in grades 9, 10, and 11 only, one had enrollment in grades 9 and 12 only, one had enrollment in grades 10, 11, and 12 only, one had enrollment in grades 9, 10, and 12 only, and one had enrollment in grades 9, 11, and 12 only.

§ Of these, two housed grade 8 only of elementary school.

§ Of these, one had enrollment in grades 11 and 12 only.

** Of these, two had enrollment in grades 7 to 10, inclusive, and one had enrollment in grades 7 to 11, inclusive.

†† Fresno and San Diego.

‡‡ San Jose.

‡‡ Includes Stockton Junior College, housed with College of the Pacific (private institution).

A. NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF EACH TYPE—Continued

9. Separate four-year junior colleges (grades 11 to 14) :			
a. In high school districts.....		1	
b. In junior college districts.....		2	
c. Total separate four-year junior colleges.....			3
10. Total number of junior colleges :			
a. Junior colleges maintained by high school districts	24		
b. District junior colleges.....	17		
c. Total junior colleges.....		41	
11. High school courses (grades 9 and 10) maintained by elementary school districts.....			4
12. Evening high schools.....			119
13. Evening high schools with evening junior college maintained by high school district.....			7
14. Evening district junior college.....			1
15. Ungraded continuation day high schools (with only compulsory continuation classes for minors under 18 years of age, or with such classes and other special day classes)			2
16. Total number of secondary schools.....			737
17. Total number of secondary schools with special classes of secondary grade and total enrollment in such classes :			
a. Special classes of high school grade—	<i>Number of</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	
1) Special day classes—	<i>schools</i>		
a) Compulsory continuation classes..	66	6,043	
b) Other special day classes.....	258	59,820	
c) Totals, special day classes.....	281		65,863
2) Special evening classes (including evening schools).....	330		204,370
3) Totals, special classes of high school grade (including evening schools)	523		270,233
b. Special classes of junior college grade—			
1) Special day classes.....	19		4,350
2) Special evening classes—			
a) Graded enrollment	8	7,498	
b) Ungraded enrollment.....	20	13,820	
c) Totals, special evening classes.....	24		21,318
3) Totals, special classes of junior college grade—			
a) Graded enrollment (in evening junior colleges).....	8	7,498	
b) Ungraded enrollment	26	18,170	
c) Totals	30		25,668
c. Totals, special classes of secondary grade—			
1) Special day classes.....	296	70,213	
2) Special evening classes.....	345	225,688	
3) Totals, special day and evening classes	541		295,901

² Los Angeles city junior college district, embracing Los Angeles city high school district and Beverly Hills city unified school district.

C. NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY TYPES OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF GRADED DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS ¹

1. Number maintaining four-year high schools only	218
2. Number maintaining four-year high schools and separate two-year junior college	5*
3. Number maintaining four-year high schools and two-year junior college housed with a four-year high school	14
4. Number maintaining three-year junior high schools and three-year senior high schools only	13
5. Number maintaining four-year junior high schools and two-year senior high school only	1
6. Number maintaining three-year junior high schools, three-year senior high schools, and two-year junior college	2
7. Number maintaining four-year high schools housing elementary grades 7 and 8 (not junior-senior high schools)	7
8. Number maintaining six-year junior-senior high schools	19
9. Number maintaining four-year junior high schools, and two-year senior high school housing two-year junior college	1
10. Number maintaining four-year junior, three-year junior, and three-year senior high schools	1
11. Number maintaining four-year junior high schools and four-year junior colleges	3
12. Number maintaining eight-year combined junior-senior high school and junior college	1
13. Number maintaining three-year junior high school and five-year combined senior high school and junior college	1
14. Number maintaining separate two-year district junior colleges only	6†
15. Miscellaneous types of combinations:	
a. Junior-senior high school and four-year high school housing elementary grades 7 and 8	1
b. Four-year high school and junior high school	2‡
c. Four-year, separate junior, and separate senior high schools	2#
d. Four-year and junior-senior high schools	2
e. Four-year high school, junior high schools, senior high school, and four-year high school housing elementary grades 7 and 8	1
f. Four-year and separate junior high schools, and two-year district junior college	1§
g. Four-year, junior, and senior high schools, and two-year junior college	1
h. Four-year, junior, senior, and junior-senior high schools	2**
i. Four-year, junior, senior, and junior-senior high schools, and two-year junior college	2§
j. Junior, senior, and junior-senior high schools, and two-year junior college	3§

¹ High school district and junior college district with coterminous boundaries considered as single administrative units.

* Includes one junior college housed with a private college (Stockton).

† Los Angeles, Marin, San Bernardino Valley, San Mateo, Santa Rosa, and Yuba County junior college districts.

‡ One district with a three-year and one with a four-year junior high school.

One district with both three-year and four-year junior high schools.

§ Includes one junior college housed with a state college.

** Oakland and Los Angeles city high school districts.

C. NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY TYPES OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF GRADED DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS ¹—Continued

k. Four-year high school housing elementary grades 7 and 8, junior and senior high schools, and separate two-year junior college.....	1
l. Junior high school, senior high school, and four-year high school housing elementary grades 7 and 8.....	1

D. NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAINTAINING CERTAIN TYPES OF SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

1. Number of unified and high school districts maintaining:	
a. Junior-senior high schools, or junior high schools and senior high schools, or both.....	54
b. Junior high schools and four-year high schools.....	3
c. Evening high schools.....	75
d. Special evening classes of high school grade.....	161
e. Special day classes—	
1) Compulsory continuation classes.....	47
2) Other special day classes of high school grade.....	88
f. Special day or special evening classes of high school grade or evening high schools.....	221
g. Nondistrict day junior colleges.....	24
h. District day junior colleges.....	3
i. Nondistrict evening junior colleges.....	6
j. Special evening classes in nondistrict junior colleges.....	9
k. Special evening classes in district junior colleges.....	11
l. Special day classes in nondistrict junior colleges.....	8
m. Special day classes in district junior colleges.....	12
n. Compulsory continuation schools—	
1) Graded.....	9
2) Ungraded.....	2
2. Number of separate junior college districts maintaining:	
a. Day junior college.....	14
b. Evening junior college.....	1
c. Special evening classes of junior college grade.....	11
d. Special day classes of junior college grade.....	10
3. Total number of secondary school districts maintaining junior colleges.....	41

¹ High school district and junior college district with coterminous boundaries considered as single administrative units.

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN REGULAR DAY CLASSES, OCTOBER 31, 1941

Enrollment Range	Separate Junior High Schools		Separate Four-Year High Schools		Four-Year High Schools with Elementary Grades 7 and 8		Separate Senior High Schools		Six-Year Junior-High Schools		High Schools with Junior Colleges				Separate Junior Colleges				High School Classes Maintained by Elementary School District		Totals		
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	In High School Districts		In Junior College Districts		In High School Districts		In Junior College Districts		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
											No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent					
25 or less.....	1	.7	13	4.4	2	18.2			3	5.6									4	100.0	19	3.1	
26- 50.....	2	1.4	14	4.7	3	27.3			3	5.6											18	3.0	
51- 75.....	1	.7	17	5.7	3	27.3			3	5.6											25	4.1	
76-100.....	1	.7	19	6.4	1	9.1			3	5.6											24	4.0	
101-125.....	1	.7	18	6.1																	19	3.1	
126-150.....			15	5.1					2	3.7											18	3.0	
151-175.....	1	.7	11	3.7					1	1.9											13	2.1	
176-200.....			17	5.7					1	1.9											18	3.0	
201-225.....			14	4.7					1	1.9											17	2.8	
226-250.....	1	.7	11	3.7					1	1.9											13	2.1	
251-300.....	5	3.5	18	6.1	1	9.1			4	7.4											13	2.1	
301-350.....	4	2.8	14	4.7	1	9.1			4	7.4											19	3.1	
351-400.....	2	1.4	10	3.4					2	3.6											18	3.0	
401-450.....	3	2.1	12	4.1					1	1.8											19	3.1	
451-500.....	5	3.5	12	4.1					2	3.6											31	5.1	
501-600.....	10	7.0	13	4.4					4	7.4											19	3.1	
601-700.....	13	9.1	10	3.4					4	7.4											18	3.0	
701-800.....	18	12.6	9	3.0					4	7.4											24	4.0	
801-900.....	7	4.9	8	2.7	1	9.1			1	1.8											9	1.5	
901-1,000.....	12	8.4	2	.7					6	11.8											27	4.5	
1,001-1,500.....	36	25.2	19	6.4					2	11.8											33	5.5	
1,501-2,000.....	19	13.3	15	5.1					2	11.8											32	5.3	
2,001-2,500.....	1	.7	9	3.0					5	29.4											25	4.1	
2,501-3,000.....			2	.7					1	1.8											23	3.8	
3,001-3,500.....			1	.3					5	29.4											79	13.1	
3,501-4,000.....									3	11.8											25	4.1	
4,001-5,000.....									1	1.8											73	13.1	
5,001-6,000.....									1	1.8											54	8.9	
6,001-7,000.....									2	3.7											25	4.1	
									1	1.8											10	1.7	
									1	1.8											9	1.5	
									1	1.8											2	.3	
									1	1.8											1	.2	
									1	1.8											2	.3	
Totals.....	143	100.1	296	100.0	11	100.1	56	100.0	54	100.4	17	100.2	1	100.0	7	100.0	144-2,388	1,084	431-6,144	1,001	3-11	3-6,144	565
Range.....	35-2,302	851	3-3,078	248	12-860	88	214-3,393	1,751	38-2,617	601	560-4,766	926	-----	1,251	144-2,388	1,084	431-6,144	1,001	3-11	3-6,144	565		
Median.....	35-2,302	851	3-3,078	248	12-860	88	214-3,393	1,751	38-2,617	601	560-4,766	926	-----	1,251	144-2,388	1,084	431-6,144	1,001	3-11	3-6,144	565		

* Junior college maintained by San Diego city unified school district housed with San Diego State College.

† Junior college maintained by Fresno city high school district housed with Fresno State College.

‡ Ventura four-year junior college embracing grades 11 to 14, inclusive. Junior college maintained by Stockton city unified school district housed with College of the Pacific.

§ San Jose district junior college housed with San Jose State College.

|| Compton four-year junior college.

** Pasadena four-year junior college.

†† Excluding three four-year high schools.

‡‡ Computation based upon ungrouped data.

TOTAL GRADED ENROLLMENT IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT OF SPECIAL STUDENTS IN GRADED DAY CLASSES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF EACH TYPE REPORTING ENROLLMENT IN EACH GRADE, BY GRADES AND BY TYPES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS, OCTOBER 31, 1941

TYPE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL	GRADE 7		GRADE 8		GRADE 9		GRADE 10		GRADE 11		GRADE 12		SPECIALS, HIGH SCHOOL		GRADE 13		GRADE 14		SPECIALS, JUNIOR COLLEGE		TOTALS	
	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment	No.	Enroll- ment
Separate junior high schools.....	143	40,799	142	42,443	141	43,767	19	3,852	290	36,010	289	31,117	4	168	---	---	---	---	---	---	143	131,029
Separate 4-year high schools.....	---	---	---	---	295	36,162	292	39,409	---	---	---	---	173	2,353	---	---	---	---	---	---	*296	*145,081
Four-year high schools with ele- mentary grades 7 and 8.....	9	212	11	427	11	428	11	429	11	410	10	374	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	2,285
Separate senior high schools.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	34,902	56	33,171	56	27,293	46	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	56	96,926
Six-year junior-senior high schools.....	53	5,919	54	6,903	54	8,043	54	8,479	52	7,299	51	6,068	29	149	---	---	---	---	---	---	54	42,860
High schools with junior college maintained by high school dis- trict.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
High school classes.....	1	98	1	83	15	4,129	16	4,066	17	3,870	17	3,475	4	44	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	20,384
Junior college classes.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(17)	(15,765)
High schools with district junior college.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(17)	(4,619)
High school classes.....	---	---	---	---	1	216	1	190	1	150	1	136	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1,168
Junior college classes.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(1)	(992)
Separate junior college main- tained by high school district	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(1)	(476)
High school classes.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1349	1	1,275	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	7,810
Junior college classes.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(1)	(624)
Separate district junior colleges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(7)	(7,186)
High school classes.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	12,507	2	12,317	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	29,752
Junior college classes.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(2)	(4,327)
High school classes maintained by elementary school district	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(16)	(24,955)
Ungraded continuation day high schools.....	---	---	---	---	4	15	4	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	29
Totals, day schools.....	206	47,028	208	49,856	521	92,760	452	91,341	430	83,766	427	71,055	259	4,312	41	20,946	41	12,676	36	3,614	605	477,354
Grand totals:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
High school classes.....	206	47,028	208	49,856	521	92,760	452	91,341	430	83,766	427	71,055	259	4,312	---	---	---	---	---	---	*565	*440,118
Junior college classes.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	206	47,028	208	49,856	521	92,760	452	91,341	430	83,766	427	71,055	259	4,312	41	20,946	41	12,676	36	3,614	605	477,354

*Excluding three four-year high schools, and enrollment therein, maintaining only special classes for the physically handicapped.

• Enrollment in grades 11 and 12 in approved four-year junior colleges embracing grades 11 to 14, inclusive.

**TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF SECONDARY GRADE AND NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS REPORTING
ENROLLMENT IN EACH TYPE OF SPECIAL CLASS, BY TYPES OF CLASSES AND BY TYPES OF SECONDARY
SCHOOLS, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF EACH TYPE AND TOTAL
ENROLLMENT IN EACH TYPE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL, OCTOBER 31, 1941**

TYPE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL	COMPULSORY CONTINUATION CLASSES		OTHER SPECIAL DAY CLASSES		TOTAL IN SPECIAL DAY CLASSES		SPECIAL EVENING CLASSES ¹		TOTAL IN SPECIAL CLASSES ¹		TOTAL IN ALL CLASSES	
	Num- ber	Enroll- ment	Num- ber	Enroll- ment	Num- ber	Enroll- ment	Num- ber	Enroll- ment	Num- ber	Enroll- ment	Num- ber	Enroll- ment
Separate junior high schools.....	8	46	87	18,992	89	10,938	32	4,592	101	23,630	143	154,689
Separate two-year high schools.....	25	3,569	*71	*12,471	78	10,040	133	22,593	185	38,633	*289	*183,714
Four-year high schools with elementary grades 7 and 8.....				25	40	23	2	354	5	38,370	11	9,684
Separate senior high schools.....	18	922	41	13,331	40	14,953	9	2,798	52	16,981	56	113,097
Separate junior-senior high schools.....	8	326	20	4,094	29	5,520	19	4,645	46	9,975	54	42,835
High schools with junior college maintained by high school district.....	3	94	7	4,819	8	9,013	19	3,551	13	4,464	17	24,688
High school classes.....	(3)	(94)	(2)	(301)	(7)	(305)	(3)	(3,332)	(11)	(3,727)	(17)	(15,352)
Junior college classes.....				(518)	(2)	(518)	(3)	(216)	(4)	(737)	(17)	(5,352)
High school with district junior college.....			1	45	1	46	(1)	700	(1)	745	1	1,913
Junior college classes.....				(45)		(45)	(1)	(700)	(1)	(700)	(1)	(1,822)
High school classes.....			(1)	(45)	(1)	(45)			(1)	(45)	(1)	(1,822)
Separate junior college maintained by high school district.....			3	(127)	5	(127)	3	518	5	1,357	7	6,167
Junior college classes.....			(1)	(127)	(1)	(127)	(3)	(518)	(1)	(127)	(1)	(796)
Separate district junior college.....			(3)	(688)	(3)	(688)	(3)	(518)	(5)	(1,180)	(7)	(8,372)
High school classes.....	1	74	10	2,993	10	3,067	10	11,081	12	14,128	16	(4,910)
Junior college classes.....	(1)	(74)	(1)	(20)	(1)	(24)	(1)	(130)	(1)	(320)	(2)	(3,087)
High school classes maintained by elementary school district.....			(10)	(2,973)	(10)	(2,973)	(10)	(10,925)	(12)	(13,898)	(16)	(38,858)
Ungraded continuation day high schools.....	2	983	1	883	2	1,866			2	1,866	2	1,866
Totals, day schools.....	65	6,024	250	55,392	272	61,416	218	50,742	414	112,158	610	589,512
Evening high schools.....												
Evening high schools and junior college maintained by high school district.....	1	19	21	6,141	22	6,160	119	157,108	119	163,268	119	163,268
High school classes.....			2	2,637	2	2,637	7	15,448	7	18,085	7	18,085
Junior college classes.....			(2)	(2,491)	(2)	(2,491)	(7)	(8,182)	(7)	(10,673)	(7)	(10,673)
Evening junior college.....			(1)	(140)	(1)	(140)	(7)	(7,966)	(3)	(7,412)	(7)	(7,412)
Totals, evening schools.....	1	19	23	8,778	24	8,797	127	174,946	127	183,743	127	183,743
Grand totals:												
High school classes.....	66	6,043	*258	*59,920	281	65,893	330	204,370	523	270,233	*713	*710,351
Junior college classes.....			19	4,550	19	4,350	24	21,318	30	25,668	49	62,904
Total.....	66	6,043	*273	*64,470	296	70,213	345	225,688	541	295,901	*737	*773,255

*Including three four-year high schools, and enrollment therein, maintaining only special classes for the physically handicapped.

¹ Including enrollment in graded classes in evening junior colleges: Grade 13, 4,878; grade 14, 1,428.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE PURCHASE OF WAR BONDS

ALFRED E. LENTZ, Administrative Adviser

The attention of public school officers and administrators is directed to the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Second Extraordinary Session of the Fifty-fourth Session of the Legislature, which became effective January 26, 1942. The text of the Chapter, exclusive of the urgency clause, is as follows:

An act to provide for wage and salary deductions for public officers and employees for the purpose of purchasing United States savings bonds or similar United States obligations, including the adding of Section 665.5 to the Political Code, declaring the urgency thereof, and providing that this act shall take effect immediately.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 665.5 is hereby added to the Political Code to read as follows:

665.5. The State Board of Control is hereby authorized and directed to make rules and regulations governing the deductions of such sums of money from the salary or wages of any officer or employee of the State of California as may be requested in writing by any such officer or employee for the purpose of purchasing United States savings bonds or similar United States obligations.

The State Controller and all other officers, departments, boards, commissions, and other agencies of the State of California are authorized to recognize and act upon such requests for salary or wage deductions. All amounts so deducted shall be paid by the Controller to the Board of Administration of the State Employees' Retirement System for deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the employees' defense savings account, which account is hereby created, in the Special Deposit Fund provided for in Section 453a.

The Board of Administration of the State Employees' Retirement System, in addition to the accounts maintained for employees' retirement contributions, is also authorized to establish special accounts for such officer or employee requesting such salary or wage deductions in order that sufficient funds may be accumulated to the credit of such officer or employee for the purchase of United States savings bonds or similar United States obligations. All funds so accumulated are trust funds and may be withdrawn from the Treasury upon claims filed by

said Board of Administration for the purchase of United States savings bonds or similar United States obligations, or for refunds.

SEC. 2. The governing bodies of counties, cities and counties, cities, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, public districts, and other public agencies of the State of California are hereby authorized to provide for the purchase of United States savings bonds or similar United States obligations by salary or wage deductions for those officers and employees who make written requests for such deductions and such purchases.

All auditors, treasurers, and other disbursing officers are authorized to recognize and act upon such requests for salary or wage deductions and to establish special accounts for each such officer or employee so that sufficient funds may be accumulated to the credit of such officer or employee for the purchase of United States savings bonds or similar United States obligations. All funds so accumulated are trust funds.

SEC. 3. No provision of law prohibiting, restricting or limiting the assignment or order for wages or salaries shall be deemed in any way to prohibit, restrict or limit the powers conferred in this act. If a request for a salary or wage deduction is made by an officer or employee who is a married person his signature is a sufficient authorization and if the request is made by a minor the signature of the minor is a sufficient authorization for the making of a deduction pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS_____

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WALTER F. DEXTER, Superintendent

SOLICITATION OF ORDERS FOR PUPIL IDENTIFICATION TAGS

It has come to the attention of the California State Department of Education that at least one manufacturer of identification tags has sent a circular letter to superintendents of schools in California, which states that the manufacturer understands a law has been enacted in California making it compulsory for school children to have identification tags, and soliciting orders for identification tags.

No such law has been enacted in California. It is expected that in the near future the State Council of Defense will issue a statement relating to identification tags for pupils of the public schools.

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

W. H. ORION, Chief

USE OF SCHOOL BUSES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC TEAMS

School buses cannot be used to transport athletic teams and coaches to games and athletic contests and remain eligible for tires under the federal tire rationing regulations. This decision has just been communicated in a letter, dated April 17, from Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, in response to a request for a ruling on the question. The full text of the letter follows:

Your letter of April 6 to the President was referred to this Office for reply.

No one is more conscious than this Office of the high value to this Nation of the athletic programs of schools and colleges. The worth-while work done in this connection in the building of tomorrow's citizens for the arduous task they will have to face is one which cannot now be measured.

With full knowledge of these facts we are faced, nevertheless, with the increasingly difficult job of supplying tires to our military forces and to such transportation facilities as are required in the prosecution of the war effort. It has been necessary to suspend all passenger automobile tire production and to place severe restrictions on the distribution and use of new tires of all types.

For this reason the existing Tire Rationing Regulations provide that school buses are eligible for tires only when used exclusively for the transportation of students and teachers between their homes or regular bus stops and the regular places of instruction. The use of school buses for any other purpose would nullify their eligibility for tires.

We are entering a period when it becomes necessary for every patriotic American to use the utmost ingenuity in carrying on in the emergency which we face.

May we suggest that you explore the possibilities of existing public transportation facilities as a means of transporting school athletic teams and coaches.

INTERPRETATIONS OF SCHOOL LAW_____

ALFRED E. LENTZ, Administrative Adviser

[The following items are merely digests, and although care is taken to state accurately the purport of the decisions and opinions, they have the limitations inherent in all digests. The reader is therefore urged to consult the complete text of a decision or opinion before taking any action based thereon.

It should be noted that following a decision, a hearing or rehearing of the case may result in setting aside the original decision. Consequently, before relying thereon, the status of each decision should be checked.]

APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS

Constitutionality and Application of the Tenure Law

In this case, action for dismissing a permanent teacher was brought on the basis of charges by the superintendent of schools of the employing district on the following grounds: mental condition unfitting her to instruct and/or associate with children; unprofessional conduct; evident unfitness for service; refusal to obey a reasonable regulation prescribed for the government of the public schools by the governing board of the district. Under the procedure prescribed by School Code sections 5.653 and 5.654, a judgment was entered by the superior court that the board might dismiss the teacher.

On this appeal by the teacher the court held in affirming the judgment of the trial court as follows:

The case did not come within the provisions of School Code section 5.652; and the teacher was not entitled to the notice and opportunity as set forth in this section to correct her deficiencies, inasmuch as the section expressly excepted physical and mental disability. However, if the charge of unfit mental condition was not supported by the evidence, the case against her would fall since the other charges come within the section.

The statute does not cast administrative functions on the court in violation of section 1 of Article III of the Constitution.

The procedure for the dismissal of a permanent teacher is not special or discriminatory or violative of section 25 of Article IV of the Constitution merely because it deals with a particular class of teachers or because of the failure of the law to make mention of the power to grant a new trial.

The fact that no findings were made by the trial court is not material, and the findings and report of the referees when confirmed by the court formed a sufficient basis for the judgment of the court.

The fact that the complaint filed by the board against the teacher in the superior court was not verified constituted only a defect in pleading not affecting the jurisdiction of the court, and the defect was cured by the subsequent filing of a verified complaint in identical language after the 30-day period of limitation fixed by the statute.

Board of Education, etc., et al. vs. Mulcahay, 50 A.C.A., 513.

Withdrawal of Elementary School District from Union High School District

An elementary school district which is a part of a union high school district cannot be annexed to a unified school district under School Code sections 2.2081 to 2.2084 unless the elementary school district has first withdrawn from the union high school district as provided for by School Code sections 2.640-2.641.

Burger, et al. vs. Hirni, 50 A.C.A., 872.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

Acceptance of Bids on State Elementary Textbook Material

When the State Board of Education calls for bids for textbook material for use in the elementary schools, and a bid is accepted, a valid enforceable contract comes into being between the State Board of Education and the successful bidder, and the execution of a written agreement based on the offer and acceptance is the execution of an instrument which merely reduces such contract to writnig (citing School Code section 6.273).

Such contract may not be rescinded without the consent of both parties, but the two parties may agree upon a reduction in price without giving all original bidders an opportunity to revise their offers.

Where the State Board of Education has directed the President and the Secretary of the Board to execute the written agreement and the President alone signs it, the Secretary refusing to do so, the Board may ratify the action of the President.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Political Code section 675a, contracts entered into by the State Board of Education having to do with the purchase or adoption of textbook materials are not required to be submitted to the Director of Finance for approval because of section 7 of Article IX of the Constitution (citing A.G.O. 2330). (A.G.O. NS584, September 15, 1937)

Duties of State Curriculum Commission in Adoption of State Elementary Textbook Material

It is mandatory upon the State Curriculum Commission to recommend to the State Board of Education specifications for textbooks as required by School Code section 6.263.

The Commission may not waive the public hearing provided for by School Code section 6.265, but if the members of the Commission do not appear at the time and place fixed for the public hearing, the State Board of Education may act.

Notice to members of the Board and Commission of such public hearing is sufficient and no notice to the public is required. (A.G.O. NS585b, October 11, 1937)

Use of Funds Appropriated for California School for the Deaf

The California School for the Deaf, having money available in its support fund under the segregation of operating expenses (see Schedule B, Item 75, Chapter 600, Statutes 1941), may transfer to the Division of Architecture (Department of Public Works) Revolving Fund the amount estimated for repairs; and when so transferred the money will be available for expenditure by the Division of Architecture without the restrictions placed on the funds by the "schedule" set up in Item 75 of the State Budget Act (Chapter 600, Statutes 1941). (A.G.O. NS3725, August 21, 1941)

Qualifications of Special Co-ordinators for Physically Handicapped Minors

Special co-ordinators employed by a school district under the provisions of School Code section 3.609 are not required to possess any credential or certificate. (A.G.O. NS3730, August 21, 1941)

Effect of Irregularities in Publication and Hearing of School District Budget

Where on July 25, 1941, a county superintendent of schools published a summary of the proposed budget of a school district for the school year 1941-42 in a newspaper which was not a newspaper of general circulation in the district as defined in Political Code section 4460, and a public hearing was held on the budget on August 4, 1941, and the county superintendent of schools upon being informed of the error published a summary of the proposed budget in the first subsequent issue (August 8, 1941) of a newspaper of general circulation in the district, and a second public hearing was held on August 18, and no protest to the proposed budget was made at either hearing, the irregularity in complying with the provisions of School Code section 4.383 was not such as to invalidate the budget. (A.G.O. NS3743, August 27, 1941)

Purchase of High School Cadet Uniforms by District

There is no provision of law which expressly or by necessary implication permits the governing board of a high school district to purchase

and furnish uniforms to high school students of the district enrolled in a unit of the California High School Cadets established under Military and Veterans Code sections 500 to 517. (A.G.O. NS3770, September 10, 1941)

Rule-Making Power of State Board of Education

A rule of the State Board of Education prohibiting all teachers' organizations, state-wide in activity, from soliciting or collecting dues in the public schools and state colleges of California but not applying to any teachers' organization which might be county-wide, city-wide, or district-wide in its activities, is discriminatory and invalid and not within the rule-making power conferred on the State Board of Education by School Code sections 2.1382 and 2.1383. (A.G.O. NS3792, October 1, 1941)

Use of School District Buses by State Guard

There is no authority under which the governing board of a school district may permit the use of school buses of the district by the State Guard (citing School Code sections 1.70, 1.90, 3.472, 3.611 3.704, and 6.200, and the Community Recreation Enabling Act of 1939 (Deering Act 6553)). (A.G.O. NS3717, August 21, 1941)

NOTE: Since the above mentioned opinion was issued, Section 555.5 of the Military and Veterans Code was added, effective January 31, 1942, reading as follows:

555.5. Upon request of a regimental commander the governing board of any school district may permit the State Guard to use any school bus owned by the district, without charge, for the transportation of members of the State Guard engaged in State Guard activities. Such use of any school bus by the State Guard shall not impose any liability by reason thereof upon the district or the members of the governing board thereof.

Index of Materials Not Classified as Textbook or Library Book or Apparatus

An index of free materials such as maps, bulletins, pamphlets, exhibits, films, and others, issued by public and private agencies and purchased by a school district for the use of employees of the district is a reference aid and is not a supplementary textbook, library book, or teaching apparatus contemplated by School Code sections 6.310 to 6.312, or sections 6.560 to 6.562. (A.G.O. NS3751, September 3, 1941)

Retirement Under State Teachers' Retirement Law As Affecting Re-employment

Where a superintendent of schools of a district which is not within the provisions of School Code section 5.508 retires and applies for retirement under School Code section 5.870 of the State Teachers'

Retirement Act (School Code sections 5.800 *et seq.*), he may accept a position as technical advisor on a building program in the same district without affecting his retirement in any way, since the position is not one requiring certification qualifications and his employment therein is therefore not an employment requisite to membership in the State Teachers' Retirement System within School Code sections 5.874 and 5.876. (A.G.O. NS3799, October 8, 1941)

Limitation on Furnishing of Transportation to Private School Pupils

The governing board of a school district may, under School Code section 1.92, provide for the transportation of pupils attending a private school only if such pupils are entitled to attend the schools of the district operating the school buses but are in attendance at a school other than a public school under School Code section 1.143. (A.G.O. NS3784, September 18, 1941)

Constitutionality and Operation of Provision for Furnishing Transportation to Private School Pupils

Since the authorities in the United States are irreconcilable as to the constitutionality of statutes such as School Code section 1.92 (added by Chapter 1249, Statutes of 1941), neither the administrative agencies of the state nor the office of the Attorney General should by their own interpretation of the constitutionality of the statute prevent its operation until and unless the Supreme Court of California speaks to the contrary. (A.G.O. NS3767, September 6, 1941)

Adoption of State Elementary Textbook Material

Where the State Board of Education adopts textbook material without first having submitted it to the State Curriculum Commission for recommendation and having given the Commission a public hearing thereon, this procedure being contrary to School Code sections 6.263 and 6.265, proceedings should be started anew to comply with said sections. (A.G.O. NS585, September 15, 1937; A.G.O. NS585a, September 29, 1937)

Use by County of Alcoholic Beverage Control Funds

Subdivision 6 of section 37 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act (Deering Act 3796) does not permit moneys received by a county under said section to be used to pay the salary of a deputy county superintendent of schools. (A.G.O. NS2374, March 5, 1940.)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION_____

SCHOOL EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE AT BERKELEY

The Twelfth Annual Conference of School Executives will be held from July 13 to 24 during the Summer Session of the University of California at Berkeley. No prerequisites will be required for admission, and no credit will be given. The registration fee is \$10.00.

Specialists in the field of education will discuss topics of interests, particularly those relating to administration.

Information concerning the conference may be obtained from F. W. Hart, Conference Director, School of Education, University of California, Berkeley.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE AT LOS ANGELES

The Conference of School Executives will be held again this year in connection with the Summer Session of the University of California at Los Angeles from July 6 to 10.

The sessions of the Conference will be given over to discussion of the problems that arise in the schools as the result of wartime conditions. Speakers will be members of the Summer Session faculty at the University and prominent laymen of southern California.

A meeting of the California Educational Policies and Plans Committee will be convening at the same time as the Conference. The Committee will join the afternoon and evening meetings of the Conference.

"AIR-CONDITONING" AMERICA

The U. S. Office of Education and the Civil Aeronautics Administration have joined forces in an all-out drive to "air-condition" American youth by stimulating aviation education in elementary schools and high schools. The CAA has been training pilots in colleges and universities since 1939, and the proposed program is designed to round out this work by carrying aviation to secondary schools.

By turning over to schools responsibility for teaching preliminary units in basic air training, the move is intended to create in school youth a thoroughgoing knowledge basic to a candidate for pilot training and to increase public interest in aviation by instilling a thorough knowledge of aeronautics beginning in the earliest grades.

The Army and Navy, through their respective Assistant Secretaries for Air, Robert Lovett and Artemus L. Gates, will work with the two agencies to form policies and draft plans.

Assistant Secretaries Lovett and Gates, and Robert H. Hinckley of Commerce, together with John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education are ex-officio members of a joint advisory committee of national aeronautical and educational leaders invited to help guide development of the program.

The two agencies announced that the committee's purposes will be:

1. To serve as a general clearing house committee in which the related objectives and problems dealing with aviation education of the four Governmental agencies (Army, Navy, U. S. Office of Education, and Civil Aeronautics Administration) may be discussed, duplication of purposes and operating procedures eliminated, and mutual cooperation secured.
2. To stimulate a consciousness and recognition of the need for providing aviation education for American youth.
3. To initiate the promotion of aviation education programs for the precollege age group which will be rapidly geared to the war needs and which will enable these youth to prepare for a post-war period in which the airplane will bring about great changes in our economic and social life.
4. To secure a rapid and sound development of aviation education in the schools of the country.
5. To review and to advise concerning plans and proposals when submitted by various sub-committees.

The executive committee includes Commissioner Studebaker; Assistant Secretary Hinckley; representatives of Army and Navy air arms; Ben D. Wood, Director of the Bureau of Collegiate Educational Research, Columbia University, and chairman of the national joint committee; Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautics Association; N. L. Engelhardt, Associate Director of the Division of Field Studies, Institute of Educational Research, Columbia University; T. G. Pullen, Jr., Maryland State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Bruce Uthus, assistant to Mr. Hinckley.

Commissioner Studebaker has indicated that, while new programs may be organized in the schools to give necessary instruction, existing courses may also be utilized. For example, teachers can explain the theory of flight in physics, and essentials of navigation in mathematics. Geography can be brightened by following through many lands the courses of famous flights; history classes can go back to Leonardo da Vinci, who first set down basic laws of aerodynamics in the fifteenth century.

Under the auspices of the National Joint Advisory Committee, of which Dr. Ben D. Wood, of Columbia University, is chairman, a large

research staff has for several weeks been preparing instructional materials for the schools. It is expected that a series of pamphlets will be available before the end of the present school year. The Joint Advisory Committee also advises directors of summer sessions and of extension courses to provide courses for teachers which will assist them in the undertaking.

Dr. Frank W. Hart, Professor of Education, University of California at Berkeley, is the Pacific Area representative of the Committee. Dr. Hart plans to contact schools and teachers training institutions to promote the project.

SUMMER SESSION READING CONFERENCE IN BERKELEY

The Reading Conference conducted under the auspices of the University of California in Berkeley will be held this year from July 6 to 10.

Problems that arise in connection with the teaching of reading will be discussed for the benefit of teachers and school administrators. Specialists will present the topics for discussion, and a question period will follow each presentation.

DEMONSTRATION ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR 1942

A Demonstration Elementary School will be held at the University of California, Berkeley, during the summer session from June 29 to August 7, 1942.

The school will demonstrate the best in modern educational practice for grades one to six by outstanding teachers from California Schools.

Observation in the Demonstration school will be guided and discussed in the Integrative Curriculum Laboratory course, conducted by Dr. Graham C. Loofbourow, Director of the Demonstration School, and the staff of the school.

Paralleling the work of the school will be the courses in the Integrative Curriculum conducted for primary teachers by Dr. Julia Hahn, District Superintendent of Schools in Washington, D. C., and for upper grade teachers by Dr. Loofbourow.

Other courses offered during the Summer Session, of interest to teachers, which will use the facilities of the Demonstration School, are one in the Improvement of Reading by Dr. Donald Durrell, Professor of Education and Director of the Educational Clinic of Boston University; and another in Industrial Arts in the Elementary School given by Miss Vivian E. Borgman, Elementary School Consultant in Industrial Arts in the Los Angeles City Schools.

SOUND FILMS ON CIVILIAN DEFENSE SUBJECTS AVAILABLE

Sound films giving information on various aspects of civilian defense have been acquired by the California State Council of Defense. These films are available to schools as a loan when they are not being used by Civilian Defense councils.

Requests for films should be made to the Office for Emergency Management, Information Division, 724 Western Pacific Building, Los Angeles, California, for schools located in that area. For communities in northern California requests should be made to the Office of Emergency Management, Information Division, 1355 Market Street, San Francisco.

Sound films (16 m.m.) are available for the following subjects:

Building a Bomber
Defense Review #1
Defense Review #2
Homes for Defense
Aluminum
Bomber

Safeguarding Military Information
Women in Defense
Army in Overalls
Power for Defense
Subcontracting

Sound films (35 m.m.) are available for these subjects:

Women in Defense
Pots to Planes

Bomber
Food for Freedom

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MR. A. R. CLIFTON, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The Executive Committee of the Los Angeles County Administrators' and Supervisors' Association, meeting in joint session with the past presidents of this organization, in the city of Los Angeles, California, on March 27, 1942, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The members of the Los Angeles County Administrators' and Supervisors' Association assembled here learned with deep sorrow of the passing of our beloved leader in education, Mr. A. R. Clifton, whose influence has been felt not only in this county but in the state and nation as well, and

WHEREAS, Through his long term of service with the schools of this county, he emphasized particularly his fine leadership and achievement in sound and thorough educational procedure, and

WHEREAS, His appreciation of the finer things of life and his great loyalty to the profession were expressed in thought, word, and deed, and

WHEREAS, We are happy that it was made known to him through our recent testimonial dinner in his honor, how sincerely we valued and cherished his vision, courage, and fellowship, and

WHEREAS, He was ever willing and never too busy to give of his time and counsel to any and all who were in need of his friendly advice and guidance, and

WHEREAS, We are all deeply conscious of a sense of personal and professional loss in the death of one whose influence has been predominant in the development of thousands of splendid American citizens, now

Therefore be it resolved, That in order that we may give formal expression to the sense of loss coming to us in the passing from this mortal life of our dear friend and colleague, we have gathered here to give thanks for the opportunity of knowing him and for sharing his companionship, as all of us feel the richer for our association with him;

And be it further resolved, That we are grateful because we were privileged to work with him for the attainment of a high professional goal;

And be it further resolved, That as members of this Association we transmit a copy of these resolutions to his wife and family with our deepest and most sincere sympathy, and furthermore that copies be forwarded to the press and to educational journals of the state and nation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HAMPTON WATTS, *Chairman*
MRS. AILEEN S. HAMMOND
D. P. LUCAS

KIT OF AVIATION MATERIAL FOR USE OF TEACHERS

Material on the development of the airplane and the aviation industry is available to public school teachers from the United Air Lines. The "1942 Mainliner Teacher's Kit" includes a teacher's manual of aviation facts, twenty-four pictures of historic and present-day planes and travel, airplane maps, charts of plane parts, sheets of airmail, air-express, and baggage stickers. A charge of 25 cents is made for these kits. Orders should be sent to United Air Lines Transport Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIAL STUDIES RESOURCE UNITS

The first five in a series of 26 resource units in the series, Problems in American Life, which is being issued by the National Council for the Social Studies and the National Association of Secondary School Principals, departments of the National Education Association, are now available. Orders will now be filled for any of the following five units:

1. *How Our Government Raises and Spends Money: Teaching American Youth How Local, State, and National Governments Finance Their Activities.* By Mabel Newcomer.
2. *American Youth Faces the Future: Responsibilities and Opportunities for Youth in the World of Today and Tomorrow.* By Floyd Reeves, Howard Bell, and Douglas Ward.
3. *Man and His Machines: Teaching American Youth How Invention Changes The Modern World.* By William Ogburn and Robert Weaver.
4. *Recreation and Morale: Teaching American Youth How to Plan and Use Leisure Time.* By Jesse Steiner and Chester Babcock.
5. *Race and Cultural Relations: America's Answer to the Myth of a Master Race.* By Ruth Benedict and Mildred Ellis.

Each of these units consists of a summary and analysis of the problem especially written for this series by a specialist. Each unit also contains a guide for teaching the problem to high school pupils. This guide, written by a specially qualified secondary school teacher, includes statements of teaching aims in terms of behavior, suggestions for additional reading, pupil activities and teaching procedures, and a guide to evaluation.

Copies of the resource units may be secured at 30 cents each (four for \$1.00; five for \$1.25) from either the National Association of Secondary School Principals or the National Council for the Social Studies, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN WARNED AGAINST DANGER FROM BLASTING CAPS

Public school teachers of California are asked to warn children of the danger of playing with blasting caps. Children often pick unexploded caps while at play. The greatest number of these accidents occur throughout the country in spring and summer when children can play out of doors. As a result of the warning issued each year through the schools, the newspapers, and over the radio, these accidents have materially decreased.

Teachers may secure posters and folders, giving full details of the cause of these accidents and information on how to prevent them, from the Institute of Makers of Explosives, 103 Park Avenue, New York City. This literature is suitable for use on the bulletin board and in classes in safety education.

CALENDAR OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS

During 1941-42 a calendar of educational meetings and conferences will be published from time to time in *California Schools*. In some cases, events may be mentioned before the place of meetings has been decided, but complete information will be given in subsequent issues. The following schedule of events is a list of certain of the meetings and conferences which take place during the school year 1941-42:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Place</i>
June 29-August 7	Demonstration Elementary School	University of California, Berkeley
July 6-10	Reading Conference	University of California, Berkeley
July 6-10	School Executives' Conference	University of California at Los Angeles
July 13-24	School Executives' Conference	University of California, Berkeley

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